

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-4f.]

J. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-4f.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-4f.

J. H. KINKAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1867-4f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business connected to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

JAMES SPEED. WM. F. BARRETT.

SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ly*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 10, 1863-4f.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE.

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—Frankfort and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those desiring artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that we have just received and opened, on the Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets, (Gatz's old stand) a complete assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly called to our stock of
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.

Gentlemen will find a complete assortment of CLOTHS,
CASIMERES,
AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Our goods having been purchased for cash exclusively, of the largest Importers East, we are enabled to sell them at Cincinnati and Louisville retail prices for cash only, and we pledge ourselves to duplicate all bills purchased in the above cities at retail prices. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to call and examine our stock.
J. L. & W. H. WAGGENER.
Late of Danville Ky.
Dec. 21, 1863-4f.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Hewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Winice Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TRASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.

Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.

Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg Co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. E. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Zolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirdle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkesville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burkesville.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,
and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.

Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-4f.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS.

Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 5 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!!
Tickets from \$1 00 to \$10 00!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place.

Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Box 595, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars sent free of charge.
October 30, 1863-6m.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES

August 5, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS.

FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

2 vols. Price \$10 00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,

1 vol. Price 5 00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,

1 vol. Price 3 00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HENDON,

1 vol. Price 3 00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6,

Pamphlet form. Price 1 00

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES,

1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds,

Price—75 cts. per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS,

Price—75 cts. per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, RECEIVIN BONDS, &c.

Price—75 cts. per quire.

SHERIFF'S RECEIVIN BONDS,

Price—75 cts. per quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS,

Price—75 cts. per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.

Price—75 cts. per quire.

BLANK DEEDS, Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books & Blanks promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

CARPETS.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.

March 2, 1864-4f. GRAY & SAFFELL.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the

Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book

Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, March 23, 1863-4f.

Executor's Notice

THE undersigned have been duly appointed, and qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander W. Macklin, deceased, of Franklin county, Ky. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payments; and those having claims against the same, will present them properly proven, according to law, for allowance.

BENONT MACKLIN,
GEO. E. MACKLIN,
Executors.

Frankfort, Ky., January 18, 1864.

N. B. In order that the business of the estate may be closed as soon as possible, heretofore all sales of Flour, Meal, Bran, or other articles, must be for cash on delivery, without exception, (unless special arrangement is made otherwise) Promises will not buy Wheat and Corn.

B. & G. E. MACKLIN,
Executors.

Jan. 18, 1864.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$1000 REWARD.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

Editors Frankfort Commonwealth:

The Union men of Lewis county, who repudiate the action of GUTHRIE & Co., will hold a convention at the court house in Vanceburg, on the third Monday in April, for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention of Union men, to be held in the city of Louisville, on the 25th of May next, to take such action as may be necessary, in appointing delegates to the Baltimore Union Convention, and nominating an electoral ticket. The Union men of Lewis county do not believe that GUTHRIE & Co. have full power and authority to sell out the Union party of Kentucky to the Peace Democracy of the North, headed by VALANDIGHAM, VOORHEES, BEN and FERNANDO WOOD, the Chicago Times and Cincinnati Enquirer,—all of whom have opposed the war from the beginning,—and are now ready to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Copperheadism is dead and buried in Lewis county. The Union men are united, and are in favor of overthrowing the rebellion at all hazards, at any cost, and by the use of any means necessary for accomplishing that purpose, and they can not be frightened by the old cry of "abolitionist," which is now so often used by a faction of bankrupt and defeated politicians, most of whom have been at heart rebels from the beginning, and only joined the Union party to get office. There can be but one true war party, and that party is composed of men, of the North and South, who are supporting and not opposing the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion;—men who are for putting down the rebellion at all hazards, and not men who are continually abusing the Administration, and opposing every measure adopted, calculated to defeat the rebels;—men who last August, in order to be elected, abused the VALANDIGHAM Copperheads, but as soon as they were elected, joined in with them, and now have the impudence to ask Kentucky Union men to do the same thing. We know not what other counties may do, but you may rest assured of one thing, that Mr. LINCOLN, if he is the nominee of the Baltimore Union Convention, will carry this county by a large majority.

You may form an idea of what the McCLELLAN men would do, if they had the power, from the following, which took place a few days ago: A McCLELLAN man was denouncing Mr. LINCOLN as a usurper and tyrant, a Lincoln man asked him, if he had to vote for either Mr. Lincoln or Jeff Davis for President, which he would vote for? He said he would vote for JEFF DAVIS.

Comment is unnecessary.

LEWIS COUNTY.

APRIL 1, 1864.

Letter from the President to the North American Review.

Our readers will remember that reports were current a month or two ago that the publishers of the Review had received a letter from the President of the United States, called forth by the article in the January number on the "President's Policy." This letter was sometimes represented as being complimentary and sometimes as a letter of criticism and correction. The letter itself is now printed in an editorial note at the close of the April number, and has an interesting bearing upon Mr. Lincoln's views upon an important point of political theory. It is as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 16."

"Messrs. Crosby and Nicholas:

"GENTLEMEN: The number for this month and year of the North American Review was duly received and for which please accept my thanks. Of course I am not the most impartial judge; yet, with due allowance for this, I venture to hope that the article entitled, 'The President's Policy' will be of value to the country. I fear I am not quite worthy of all which is therein kindly said of me personally.

"The sentence of twelve lines, commencing at the top of page 252, I could wish to be not exactly as it is. In what is there expressed, the writer has not correctly understood me. I have never had a theory that Secession could absolve States or people from their obligations. Precisely the contrary is asserted in the Inaugural Address; and it was because of my belief in the continuance of these obligations, that I was puzzled, for a time, as to denying the legal rights of those citizens who remained individually innocent of treason or rebellion. But I mean no more now than to merely call attention to this point.

"Yours respectfully,

"A. LINCOLN.

The sentence in the January number, referred to by Mr. Lincoln, is as follows:

"Even so long ago as when Mr. Lincoln, not yet convinced of the danger and magnitude of the crisis, was endeavoring to persuade himself of Union majorities of the South, and to carry on a war that was half peace, in the hope of a peace that would have been all war,—while he was still enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law, under some theory that secession, however it might absolve States from their obligations, could not exonerate them of their claims under the Constitution, and that slaveholders in rebellion had alone, among mortals, the privilege of having their cake and eating it at the same time,—the enemies of free government were striving to persuade the people that the war was an Abolition crusade. To rebel without reason was proclaimed as one of the rights of man, while it was carefully kept out of sight that to suppress rebellion is the first duty of government."

To this the editors of the Review append a note as follows:

"Nothing could have been further from the intentions of the editors, than to misrepresent the opinions of the President. They merely meant that, in their judgment, the policy of the Administration was at first such as practically to concede to any rebel who might choose to profess loyalty, rights under the Constitution, whose corresponding obligations he repudiated.

The End of Guerrilla Chiefs.

The bands of marauders under FERGUSON, HUGHES, RICHARDSON, and HAMILTON, have carried death and terror in all the counties bordering on the Kentucky and Tennessee line. FERGUSON and RICHARDSON are dead, although they escaped their just dues—hanging. HAMILTON and HUGHES are prisoners.

We copy the following from the Nashville Union:

CHAMP FERGUSON.—We mentioned on good authority, a few days ago, that Champ Ferguson, after he was wounded, was conveyed to a cave, which place of concealment was disclosed to his pursuers by one of his own men; but that, when they got there, he had been carried off. Further more, that the physician who dressed his wound, had said he could not survive it. We learned yesterday, from an authentic source, that the opinion of the physician was correct; Ferguson having since died of his wound. The report that he was shot in his bed was untrue. So Union men will no more be persecuted by him.

J. M. HUGHES.—The following letters explain themselves. The ceremony of surrendering was to take place day before yesterday, (30th); but we have no information relative to the matter, but suppose it took place according to arrangement. Major Bledsoe's command will follow suit in a few days.

LIVINGSTON, Tenn., March 27, 1864.

Col. Stokes, commanding at Sparta, Tennessee:

DEAR SIR.—Colonel, rumor informs me that, I and my command will be allowed by you to appear at Sparta and take the oath of allegiance to the "United States," and in regard to that, Colonel, I wish to fairly understand whether all this is false, or done in order to deceive me. Colonel, if you will assure me that myself and men will be allowed to take the oath and return home; or Colonel, if not contrary to your orders, I had rather take a parole and be exchanged as other prisoners. I prefer the parole.

You will be so good as to let me hear from you as soon as possible; and I will consult my men, and I am sure all will be right.

Colonel, I consider that I am not to blame for the kind of warfare that is being carried on in this country between the few Confederate soldiers and your command; and, if you require it, I will give you a full explanation of the Cal-Killer affair, which I am satisfied will give you full satisfaction on my part.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,
Your enemy,
JOHN M. HUGHES,
Col. 25th Tenn. Reg. C. S. A.

P. S.—I do this because I believe it to be the only way to save the lives of my men. As for myself, it matters not; I had as soon die as be disgraced as a soldier. I joined the Confederate Army to fight for three years, and my time will be out the first of August next, and then I am no longer a rebel soldier. But it has been always my rule to fill my contracts, but it seems that I will not be able to fill that.

If this is agreeable, I hope there will be no more killing, until the thing is fixed up.

J. M. HUGHES.

HEAD Q'RS U. S. FORCES, SPARTA, TENN.,

March 28, 1864.

J. M. Hughes, Col. 25th Tenn. Reg't. C. S. A.

SIR:—Yours of the 27th inst., has just been handed me by Mr. Yelton.

In reply, I must say that the rumor you allude to is correct. I stated to some of your friends, (or at least acquaintances,) that I would permit you and your men to come forward and take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and return to your homes in peace, provided you and they would deliver to me your horses, equipments and arms, and were not guilty of murder, robbery or rape.

A soldier is one thing, and a murderer or robber is another. This does not apply to raids made into Kentucky, but to willful and deliberate murder or theft.

I have already permitted some of yours and Hamilton's men to take the oath, who had been in these raids, and in all the fights since I came here. They, of course, delivered up their horses and arms—the same I require of you. They, of course, were not, as I was informed, guilty of any of these outrageous crimes.

I prefer not to parole any one, but will treat you and your men as prisoners of war, by sending you around to Camp Chase for exchange, if you prefer it to taking the oath. As to the Cal-Killer fight, where my men were so brutally murdered, I understood it was done by some Texan Rangers and Ferguson's men. I regret very much that it occurred, and since that time have taken but few prisoners. The war of extermination was made upon me, and I was determined to retaliate.

I assure you that what I have said or written is not intended to deceive you, and I hope that you are sincere and honest in what you ask. My object is to stop the further effusion of blood, not that I fear the meeting of your forces or any others. You will at once comply with this by surrendering, or the war of extermination will continue.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain your enemy, until you surrender.

W. B. STOKES,

Col. Comd'g 5th Tenn. Cav. U. S. A.

After the above was put in type last night, we learned from an officer in Col. Stokes' command, who arrived on the cars from Gallatin, that Col. Hughes, Adj. McDowell, and others surrendered themselves to Col. Stokes, at Sparta, according to agreement.

DECISION UNDER THE PROCLAMATION.—The substance of a decision made last week by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is reported as establishing the law that a party claiming the occupation of his property under the President's proclamation should, within the prescribed sixty days, "cease to aid, countenance, and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States;" and that the simple "removal from a rebellious to a loyal State" was not intended to be the evidence of such returned allegiance. This decision was made in the case of Wm. Shields, who left Washington in April, 1861, for Richmond, where he remained until August last, and then went to Baltimore. His property in Washington being seized, he sought to prevent its condemnation on the ground that he had done no treasonable act since the passage of the confiscation act. The court, however, decided, as above stated, that his mere removal to Baltimore was not what the law required, but that he must have established the fact of his restored loyalty by some act of solemn and decided import, before he could be admitted to claim the benefit of the law. His property was therefore declared condemned.—National Intelligencer.

The Draft.

As to whether, in the impending draft for 500,000 men, each town, &c., is responsible for its quota; and if not, (2d), should each town, &c., if an additional call for troops should be made before a draft is enforced for the deficiency of the 500,000 heretofore called for, then in be held responsible for all its deficiencies.

OPINION.

The only draft of the forces of the United States heretofore made or ordered, has been in strict accordance with the requirements of the enrollment act of March 3, 1863. The call of October 7, 1863, for 300,000 volunteers was accompanied by a pledge that such volunteers should be credited to the quotas of the respective States, and that there should be no draft in any State which should, within the required time, furnish by volunteering its full quota.

This pledge of the Government must be sacredly kept, even though in one State some towns or wards have furnished more, and others less, than their respective proportions of volunteers. It would be a hardship, if, by enforcing drafts upon the delinquent districts, the State as a whole should be required to furnish more than its just proportion of troops for the public service.

The equalization of quotas as between the several States seems to have been intended by Congress in the amended enrollment act, section 24, which requires that certain colored troops should be credited on the quotas of the several States or sub-divisions of States, although the act requires all future drafts to be made from towns, wards, districts, &c., without reference to States.—When further drafts shall be made, the provisions of the amended enrollment act will enable and require the Provost Marshal General, in assigning quotas to each town, ward, and district, to take into account the number of men to which each is respectively entitled to be credited, and must therefore equalize as between themselves all such towns, wards, districts, &c., in the United States. No district will, in the end, escape its just share of the public burden, even though further draft is not now made on any district of a State which, as a whole, has furnished its just quota.

WILLIAM WHITING,

Solicitor of the War Department.

Gen. Boyle on Resistance.

A gentleman of Danville communicates to the Tribune of that place the annexed letter from Gen. J. T. BOYLE:—

MR. EDITOR: Will you please to insert the following extracts from a letter recently received from Gen. Boyle. The four propositions presented in it, are deserving of the most serious consideration of the people, and especially the last—that the greatest evil which could befall Kentucky next to secession and rebellion, would be coming into conflict with the Federal Government under any pretence or circumstances whatever. One of our cities just captured, sacked and burnt—the citizens, men, women and children, killed in the streets—threatened on every hand with invasion—confederate robbers prowling through our territory, robbing and burning the public conveyances—thousands of treacherous men and women in our midst in correspondence with the enemy—hundreds of men who have been in rebellion, or who have fled from Missouri, Southern sympathizers, also among us, is this a time for our professed Union men to be growing on the streets at the Government, and encouraging our foes at home or abroad? Do they wish rebel invasion or to raise a band of home guerrillas to burn, rob and murder? One would almost think they did to hear them talk and rave.

FOR THE UNION UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 23, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from the East, where business called me, and write mainly to recall to your recollection views which you have heard me express in relation to public affairs in Kentucky, and which I have discussed in public speeches about three years ago.

In 1861 in public speeches in Kentucky I repeatedly affirmed and demonstrated the four propositions following to-wit:

1st. The greatest calamity which could befall the nation and mankind in all coming generations, would be the destruction of our government and our forms of constitutional liberty.

2d. The next greatest evil which could befall the nation would be the destruction of our national territorial unity.

3d. The greatest evil which could befall Kentucky would be her going into secession and rebellion against the government of the United States.

4th. The next greatest evil which could befall Kentucky would be her coming into collision or conflict with the Federal Government upon any pretext or under any circumstances whatever during the pendency of the rebellion.

These views I have always held and maintained. It is true, that as a matter of justice to Kentucky and humanity to the negroes of our State, I do not approve the wisdom of the policy of converting our slaves into soldiers. Nevertheless I hold that no State has a right to nullify the acts of Congress, and that all should submit.

Hastily and truly, your friend,

J. T. BOYLE.

TEMPERATURE OF THE SOIL.—If no other argument could be deduced in favor of under draining, the fact that it equalizes the temperature during the season of growth, would be enough to recommend it. The temperature of water issuing from under drains, as compared with the temperature of the soil at the same level, shows that during its passage it parts with heat which must rise upward. During the entire month of April the soil is much warmer at night than the air, although perhaps somewhat colder during the day. The average of its temperature, however, is much higher in a drained than an undrained field.

THE DEFENCE OF THE LAKES.—The President has communicated to Congress the report of Charles B. Stuart, consulting engineer, upon the improvements to pass gunboats from tide-water to the Western Lakes. The engineer assumes that upon the connection of those lakes with tide-water depend the jurisdiction of our Government and the common defence and welfare, and that the Mississippi river should likewise be connected with the Lakes. He urges that the great food-producing region uses this chain of lakes for the transit of exports and imports, which is a line of communication at present utterly defenceless; leaving the lake cities to destruction by English gunboats on declaration of war by Great Britain, inflicting damage to which the cost proposed by the improvement would be utterly insignificant. He makes various recommendations, and gives, as the total estimate for improved gunboat locks for the Erie, Oswego, Champlain, and the Cayuga and Seneca canals, with seven feet of water, over \$18,000,000, and with eight feet of water \$20,500,000, and the cost of a canal around Niagara Falls at from \$10,000,000, to \$13,000,000.

The New Orleans Times says that that city, from being the filthiest hole on the continent, has been justly pronounced the cleanest city in the United States.

St. Louis, April 4.—Incomplete returns indicate the election of James S. Thomas, the radical candidate for Mayor, by 2,000 majority. The new Council will have from four to six of a radical majority. At the election in Leavenworth, Joseph McDowell and his ticket was elected by from 600 to 800 majority. At noon Mayor Anthony issued a proclamation closing the polls, and calling on the citizens to assist him in preserving the peace, which was disregarded. The voting continued. Rioting was indulged in to a considerable extent, and several persons including Mayor Anthony, were beaten and driven from the polls.

AUDITOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCK.

BY virtue of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on 24th February last, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, before the State House, in the city of Frankfort, Kentucky, on FRIDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF APRIL, 1864,

136 Shares of Stock of Northern Bank of Kentucky.

56 Shares of Stock of Farmers Bank of Kentucky.

41 Shares of Stock of Commercial Bank of Kentucky.

53 Shares of Stock of Bank of Ashland.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in hand. Sale takes place at 12 o'clock, M.

W. T. SAMUELS, State Auditor.

March 28, 1864.—td

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Francis Brewer's adm'r, P't's, } In Equity.

Francis Brewer's heirs, &c., Def't's.

BY an order of the Franklin Circuit Court, this cause was referred to the undersigned, to hear proof and audit the debts against the estate of Francis Brewer, deceased,—to report the assets which have come to, and may yet be in, the hands of the administrator,—take proof of, and report the value of the slaves; and hear proof and report upon such matters connected with said estate as may be desired by any of the parties to the action.

Parties interested will present their proof, and creditors file their claims properly proven, before me at my office in Frankfort, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.

[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]

March 25, 1864.—td.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

J. Harlan's adm'r's, P't's, } In Equity.

J. Harlan's heirs and others, Def't's.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned, to marshal the assets and hear proof of, and audit the debts and estate.

2. To hear proof concerning, and report up, the dower of the widow of the decedent in the real estate; and also the value thereof in lieu of dower.

3. To settle the accounts of the administrators.

4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any matter connected with the settlements of said estate as may be presented by any party interested.

Parties having claims against the estate of J. Harlan deceased, will file them with me properly proven, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.

[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]

March 25, 1864.—td.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES

Internal Revenue.

FOURTH DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,

WILLIAMSTOWN, KY., March 13, 1864.

Annual Taxes for 1864.

THE ATTENTION OF TAX-PAYERS IS HEREBY called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law, relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license or tax, on or before the FIRST MONDAY OF MAY, in each year, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified, will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor, according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount to the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made, there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of May next.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by the several Assistant Assessors, to whom the returns aforesaid must be delivered, at their respective offices, on or before the first Monday of May next.

U. S. Assessor Fourth District, Ky.
March 18 1864. 1m.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Black Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Soft Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Mauve, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Saffron, Slate, Steel, Tan, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 25, 1863—wly.

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal.

A. G. GAMMACK.

October 7th, 1863.—td.

FOR SALE!

1200 Choice Bacon Hams;

100 BACON SIDES;

200 JERSEY PRIME LARD;

64 TIERCES PRIME LARD;

2 TIERCES SUGAR-CURED DR'D BEEF.

For sale by GRAY & TODD.

Frankfort, March 14, 1864.—td.

J. W. HEETER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

624 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs,

(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864.—6m.

Dodge's Patent Grates.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN,

To set Grates under Dodge's Patent Improvement,

And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for them.

JOHN HALY.

Frankfort, March 23, 1864.—td.

Silver Beach Nursery.

CARROLLTON, KY.

FRUIT TREES!! FRUIT TREES!!!

I HAVE a large collection of

APPLE, CHERRY, PEACH,

DWARF PEAR TREES, &c.,

Which I wish to sell, and close out the business. Send for catalogue.

D. O. REEDER,

Proprietor.

March 22, 1864.—td.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, March 23, 1864,

EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE

DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M.,

stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue,

Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations,) leaves Louisville at 4:20 P. M.,

Leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.

FRIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington DAILY (Sundays excepted.)

SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Monday, March 23, 1864.—td

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

DANVILLE REVIEW.—We are in receipt of the March number of this interesting work.

Mr. Renny, the radical candidate for Mayor of St. Joseph, Mo., is elected by a majority of two votes. The council stands—radicals 7, conservatives 3.

The election for borough officers took place at Princeton, N. J., on the 4th. The entire Union ticket was elected. The Democrats had a majority of thirty-six last year.

The late arrivals from New Orleans bring additional and encouraging accounts from the Red River expedition. Over 40,000 bales have already been captured. A rumor prevailed among the secessionists at Alexandria, Gen. Steele captured Shreveport on the 17th ult., after ten hours fighting. The report needs confirmation.

The rebel sympathizers have established a paper at New York city, with the title of "The New Nation." To hide their scheme it affects to be a Fremont anti-Lincoln paper. But no one that reads a single number but can see that it is the organ of the traitors. It should be promptly suppressed.

Gens. Grant and G. H. Thomas. Some of the newspapers are circulating a story that there is a feeling of hostility existing between Gen. Grant and G. H. Thomas, and that Gen. Grant's dislike for Gen. Thomas was the reason why Gen. Sherman was assigned to the command of the Mississippi Department; and that Gen. Thomas, had in consequence asked to be relieved from the command of the army of the Cumberland. Both officers concerned have authorized a denial of the statement.

We learn by telegraph that in consequence of large quantities of supplies having been recently taken into Western Kentucky, thus inviting incursions, and probably being shipped for that purpose, Gen. Brannan, at Cairo, has issued orders suspending permits for landing goods between Paducah and Memphis, prohibiting steamers from landing on the Kentucky shore between Paducah and Cairo, and between Cairo and Memphis, except at Columbus, Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow, unless under armed escort and orders of military or naval officers. Ferris, trading-boats, skiffs, &c., will not be allowed to cross the river between Cairo and Memphis, and trains from Paducah and Columbus will not be run except for military purposes.

In opposition [to the Union party] there is but one party; its convention will be held in Chicago.—Louisville Democrat.

But one party! Ah! The odds and ends of every faction are to be united at Chicago into one party!—What a heterogeneous mass! Rebels, opened mouthed and publicly acknowledged, open rebel sympathizers—secret traitors and the aiders and abettors of treason; peace Democrats; war Democrats; Abolitionists, Emancipation and Proslavery men; Kentucky "Union Conservatives," and "no-more-men-no-more-money Wickliffeites!" All! all! are to congregate in one party at Chicago! "Black spirits and white; blue spirits and grey!" Will it not be as ring-barked and stripped and speckled (politically) as any assembly of political brokers, office-seekers, and office-traders as ever gathered?

The Louisville Democrat is utterly mistaken when it says "The Commonwealth has adopted the doctrine that the whole Democratic party of the North are rebel sympathizers." The Commonwealth has adopted no such doctrine. It has not said one word to justify such a charge, unless the Democrat holds that Voorhees, of Indiana; Seymour, of New York; Seymour, of Connecticut; Richardson, of Illinois; Ben and Fernando Wood; S. S. Cox, VALLANDIGHAM, Olds, and that class of men constitute "the whole Democratic party of the North." If it does, then we admit the charge. But we have daily the best of evidence to know that those men and their followers do not constitute a respectable minority of the old Democratic party of the North. We have also the evidence that the true Democrats will not be represented in the Chicago treasonable convention.

The Louisville Democrat appears desirous to make people believe it has a great horror for GREELEY, PHILLIPS & Co. Now the Democrat knows that these personages and their adherents have ever been the best allies it and its party had. They gave them the very alienist they fed upon. But for the Abolitionists aiding the Southern Secessionists in keeping up the agitation of exciting and aggravating questions, the "Democratic" party never would have had an existence; or, if born under the auspices of Mr. VAN BUREN's recommendation, would have proved an abortion. They helped the "Democrats" to conquer, by divisions in parties,—knowing they would get their full share of the spoils of victory. It is to GREELEY, PHILLIPS & Co. that the "Democracy" now look for help to defeat the Union party. It is for this they are patting them on the back. They hope to divide the Union men, and thus have a chance to elect their Chicago nominees. We tell them, they are counting without their hosts. GREELEY, PHILLIPS & Co., FREMONT & Co., may be aiding the Peace Democracy; but the people are against them all.—Factions, like "spalls" off rock, or "scales" off iron, may fly from the surface, under bribes and flattery; but the body will remain; purer and cleaner for their departure.

The two houses of the West Virginia Legislature, at its late session, by overwhelming majorities, passed resolutions endorsing President Lincoln and recommending his nomination for re-election. We have not the least doubt these resolutions speak the true sentiments of a vast majority of the loyal voters of the State.

The editor of the Raleigh N. C. Confederate (rebel), in a review of the war in North Carolina, says that immediately after the firing upon Fort Sumter, Gov. Ellis, then occupying the gubernatorial chair of the State, assembled several persons, himself among the number, at the Capitol for counsel and advice. Of all the army of men whom we there first met, says the Confederate, answering to their country's call—Governor Ellis, Winslow, Bradford, Guion, Cols. Stokes, Tew, Meares, Anderson, Fisher, Campbell, Shaw, Branch, Pender—all, have fallen martyrs in the glorious cause, save Mr. Guion and himself.

Superlative Impudence and Falsehood. If any thing in the line of impudence and falsehood from the Louisville Journal could have astonished us, the annexed article, in its issue of the 4th April, would have done so: But long since we ceased to be astonished or surprised at the recklessness of the Journal, when virtue, truth and honesty, were in the way of its attaining an object.

During the session of the Legislature, and on more than one occasion, it endeavored to overawe or drive the members to the support of some favorite project. But in vain. Independent members could not be induced, by fear of the Journal's lash, to stultify themselves by voting as it desired.

On one occasion the Journal undertook to lash the true Union members into the re-endorsement and re-enactment of the *Worcester* resolutions of the previous Legislature, and the Convention of March, 1863. Vengeance dire was threatened to any who should dare to vote for *Lowrey's* resolution, or against what was "copperheadally" called "the Kentucky platform!" Again it failed to "make true Union men quail, and do its behests."

So soon as the Legislature adjourned, its impudence and impudence took another chute. It got a majority of a late Union Central Committee to issue a manifesto to the Union party of Kentucky that they must send delegates to a State Convention to choose representatives in the Vandalia-Wood-Seymour Convention of peace Democrats and rebel sympathizers, which is to assemble in Chicago, on the 4th of July next. And sent forth the call with the monstrous announcement that the Union party of Kentucky was, long since, pledged to act with the men who had got up and were to manage that, to say the least, disloyal Convention.

The Union party were astonished at the usurpation and impudence of the whole affair; and justly indignant, at once took the appropriate steps to repudiate the Journal's pledges and the late committee's usurpation, and stamp their impudence with the brand of condemnation. After considerable coaxing, driving, and threatening, one meeting of the rare "Conservatives" was called and assembled! It was in Boyle county.

"The King of France, with twenty thousand men, marched up the hill; And then—marched down again."

So did the "conservatives"—the secession and rebel-sympathizers of Boyle. But never a bit did they do anything! To give warning to others the Journal placed the blame of failure on Hon. J. F. BELL!—How awful badly Mr. BELL must have felt! And giving time to his "medicine" to operate, on the 4th April—

"With that dull, rooted callous impudence, which dead to shame and every nicer sense, Ne'er blushes, unless—in spreading vicious snares, At blunders on some virtue unawares." It caps the climax. Were ever state-ments more void of the semblance of truth?

"We beg again to remind the Union men of the State, that, in convening primary meetings for the appointment of delegates to the Union State Convention, they in each case should mention that the object of the meeting is to appoint delegates in response to the call of the Union Central Committee. This precaution is rendered especially necessary by the fact, that, for the purpose of deceiving the people, an abolition convention has been called at the same time and place under the same name with the Union State Convention, seconded by the further fact, that, in many counties unquestionably and probably in all, the secessionists, the few who want the rebellion to triumph and who want Mr. Lincoln re-elected as the means of effecting their triumph, are prepared to co-operate with the abolitionists in breaking up or frustrating the meetings of the Unionists, the more regardless of party antecedents who want the rebellion put down and who want the abolition candidate defeated, as the means of putting it down and of restoring the Union and the Constitution. We hope this precaution will be everywhere observed."

Now the Journal knows that the secessionists, the traitors, the rebels, the semi-rebels, the semi-traitors, the rebel sympathizers, and every grade and class of those in opposition to the Government of the United States, are uniting with the Journal and its clique!

Can there be found one rebel or traitor—from the highest and meanest grade to the lowest and most contemptible—that is not cheek by jowl with the "Conservatives?" The Journal is their organ! No more is the Democrat sought by rebels; but they seek as eagerly the Louisville Journal as they do for the Cincinnati Enquirer. It furnishes their treasonable pabulum.

We invite the people of Kentucky—the Union people—to behold in this course of the Journal the evidence that it and its leaders desire to hand over Kentucky, bound hand and foot, to the disloyal gathering at Chicago, or they will aid the rebels in getting possession of the State. Let the people repudiate, in all their meetings, the late Central Committee and the Journal, and the impudent dictation of both; let them send delegates to the true Union Convention on the 25th of May, to determine the political status of the Union party.

Gen. MEADE positively denied, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, that he issued an order to retreat from Gettysburg, on the 2d of July last.

CONNECTICUT.—Forty-nine towns in Fairfield, New Haven, Middlesex, and Windham counties, give Buckingham 4,000 majority. The indications are that the Union men have carried eighteen out of twenty-one Senators, and two-thirds of the House.

The Memphis Argus has late intelligence from the elections in Arkansas. The vote required under the President's proclamation was 5,400. The number cast in that portion of the State under immediate Union rule, will reach nearly 18,000. The following officers were elected:

Isaac Murphy, Governor; C. C. Bliss, Lieutenant Governor; Secretary of State, R. J. T. White; Auditor, J. E. Berry; Treasurer, E. D. Ayres; Attorney General, C. Jordan; Judges of Circuit Court, G. W. Cowley, C. A. Harper, C. B. Baxter; Members of Congress, D. M. Jack, Helena District, J. M. Johnson, Second District, A. A. C. Rogers claims a majority for himself, for Congress, in the Third District.

VETERAN RESERVES.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says: An order has been issued from the Provost Marshal General's office, at Washington, which states that the name of the organization authorized by the War Department as the Invalid Corps, is changed to that of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and that all orders relating to the Invalid Corps will remain in force, as at present, with respect to the Veteran Reserve Corps. This is a change of name which will no doubt be hailed with great pleasure by the gallant soldiers in this corps, and will greatly increase its present high and well-deserved popularity. Three years hard fighting have given our brave soldiers of the Union armies a just title to be called veterans in the noblest and truest sense of the term.—We have now Veteran Volunteers and Veteran Reserves; nobly have they earned their name, and proudly will they protect the title and gloriously wear its honors.

War News and Army Items. APRIL 4.—A telegram from Washington states, that the Government intends to call out all the organized military of the States for 60 days, to occupy certain fortified points, and the district of Columbia militia will be called to occupy the forts around Washington, so that veterans can be put in the field.

From Knoxville we learn, that on the 2d April, Gen. Stoneham had advanced to Bull's Gap. The railroad and telegraph are in order. The bridges and trestlework beyond are destroyed. No rebel force has appeared this side of Watonga river. The rebel cavalry, 2,000 strong, are threatening the railroad between Loudon and Chattanooga, at Charleston.

On the 3d April, Gen. Buell and other Generals were at Baltimore, en route to places assigned them. Gen. Buell it is said goes to Knoxville.

Telegrams state that Grierson's cavalry are harassing Forrest's southward march, but are unable to operate with the desired effect through the absence of many of the veterans at the North. It is hoped, however, that they may be able to prevent McCullough, who is on his way north, to re-enforce Forrest.

The Red River expedition is moving on prosperously. Three hundred prisoners have arrived at New Orleans. The 33d Ohio was in the advance of Bank's forces, and reached Alexandria on the 14th, marching 170 miles in five days.

A Cairo dispatch, dated April 2, says several hundred rebels occupy Hickman, Ky. Falkner's headquarters are said to be there. Forrest's men scattered through parts of Kentucky, opposite here, stealing horses and conscripting.

A St. Louis telegram states that private advices from Little Rock say that Gen. Steele's forces, 15,000 strong, left that place for the South on the twenty-third. They will unite with the troops from Fort Smith at some point in the south-western part of the State.

On the 3d April a Baltimore dispatch stated the night train from Washington, was full of sutlers and army followers who were ordered to leave the Army of the Potomac. This is taken as meaning a forward movement.

Foreign News.

The Cincinnati Gazette, April 5, gives the following summary of late Foreign News:

Two arrivals of European steamers are chronicled in our afternoon dispatches—the City of London at New York, with dates to the 24th, and the Hibernian at Portland, with news to the 25th ult. It is now reported, in contradiction to former statements, that Denmark will not accede to any armistice, as she cannot accede to the surrender of Duppel, nor consent to a suspension of hostilities under the present condition of affairs. At the close of the Danish Rigsraad, or Parliament, the King made a resolute speech, in which he said that, though unsupported, the time was distant when Denmark would submit to a humiliating peace. The Germans have abandoned the siege of Fredericia. The reports that Maximilian will observe strict neutrality in regard to our civil war are confirmed, as also his refusal to see Mr. Seward. The Tory London Herald deprecates this, and says that unless he recognizes the South, the new Empire will be a useless expenditure to France. Austria and Prussia have accepted the Conference, which Denmark has rejected. The territorial integrity of Denmark will be guaranteed. The Conference meets at once.

Alarming outbreaks have occurred in Hungary and many arrests have been made. The English papers announce the death of William Bingham Baring, Lord Ashburton, the son of Alexander Lord Ashburton, who concluded the treaty, which bears his name, with Mr. Webster in relation to the North-eastern boundary of the United States. He married the daughter of Wm. Bingham, a prominent Philadelphia merchant, and U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania. His son was born in Philadelphia in 1799, and was, accordingly, 65 years old at the time of his death. He was a nobleman of estimable private character and liberal politics, and devoted much attention to the relief of the poor and questions of social reforms.

Ohio Elections.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of April 5, says: The election in this city, yesterday, was every way a Union success. A majority of about 4,700 on a three-fifths vote was a great triumph. The details are so fully given in another column, that we need not recapitulate them here. Our returns from other parts of the State are very meager, the storm of last night having no doubt prevented the transmission of dispatches. The vote in Cleveland was light, but the majority of the Union ticket—1,500—was unprecedentedly large for the number of votes cast. Dayton has nobly redeemed herself. The Union city ticket is elected by nearly three hundred majority, and the Council, School Board, &c., are strongly Union. In Troy the Union ticket is elected by 130 majority. Columbus, though still under Copperhead control, has made a long step toward improvement. The municipal elections in other States generally exhibit little cheering results. Indianapolis has gone strongly Union.

Congressional.

SENATE, APRIL 4.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in reply to a resolution of the Senate denying that any order had been given by Gen. Dix to the provost marshal at Baltimore in November, 1861, prior to the November election.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 4.—Mr. Davis, of Maryland, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following joint resolution.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling, by silence, to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of deplorable events now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico; therefore they declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical government erected on the ruins of any republican government in America, under the auspices of any European power.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, had no objection to the resolution if it was not a mere brutum fulmen.

Mr. Davis replied that it would depend on whether Congress would adopt the resolution, and in so doing represent the sentiments of the people of the United States.

Mr. Cox would vote for the resolution, but would prefer stronger and more emphatic resolutions against foreign intervention. The protest ought to have been made long ago.

Mr. Davis did not know how the resolution could be more emphatic. They desired to say, without mistake, that a monarchical government on this continent will not be recognized under the auspices of Louis Napoleon. Let the consequences in the future take care of themselves. The resolution was adopted—yeas 109, nays none.

MEMPHIS, April 2. Forrest was at Jackson, Tennessee, at last accounts, apparently arranging to travel south. Chalmers is reported to have a considerable force at Grand Junction and Bolivar. Grierson's cavalry are all out, and will give Forrest some trouble.

In the fight near Summerville, Tenn., Col. Hurst, of the 6th Tennessee cavalry, reports the loss of three officers, and seventy-five men killed, wounded, and missing.

Call for a Union Convention.

As the Union Democratic Party is made up of loyal men from the Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas Parties, and had its origin since the last National Conventions, and as it has never by any authoritative convention identified itself with either of the National Parties of the Free States, and differ from both in some important ideas, we do not recognize the right of the majority of the Central Committee to fix the status of the party with either National Party of the Free States, or in either of their conventions, but believe that this pre-eminently belongs to the party in their own convention.

And as a recent act of the Legislature, Kentucky Soldiers, who would be legal voters if at home, are allowed to vote in the Presidential election, which gives them the right to be represented in the State Convention.

Therefore, as members of the Union Party, who still adhere to the great central idea of a restoration of the Union, and supremacy of the United States Constitution and Laws over the rebel States, and for the most efficient means and vigorous prosecution of the war, until the rebellion is subdued, we suggest a Union State Convention to be held at Louisville, on the 25th day of May, 1864, and that the Union men who still adhere to this supreme idea of maintaining the Government, in their several Counties, and the Soldiers of Kentucky in their various Regiments and Companies, hold primary meetings and appoint delegates to said Convention, and that they, in such primary assemblies, indicate whether they desire the delegates of the State to represent them in the Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago, July 4th, or in any National Convention; and if any, to which one.

O. Coburn, Benj. Roberts, J. M. Collyn, W. P. Blythe, William Sams, S. G. Scott, Richard Crouley, Wm. Howard, Samuel Carlisle, E. W. Williams, S. Z. Roberts, E. P. Hamilton, Lewis Wright, P. Hanley, J. H. Foster, A. H. Lathrop, Allen F. Sha, J. G. Chew, J. H. Ellis, Wm. Root, J. W. Spencer, J. Guthrie, E. Webster, G. Borkshire, M. F. Gault, A. G. Kipping, C. Stringfellow, Samuel Howard, Jas. A. Stringfellow, Dr. John T. Lewis, A. V. Carlisle.

MARRIED.

On Monday morning, the 4th inst., by Rev. S. L. Robertson, Mr. MORRIS LEE and Miss MARGARET MARY KEENAN, all of this city. At the same time, and place, by the same, Mr. JOHN HEGARTY and Miss KATE KENNEDY, all of this city.

DIED.

April 3, 1864, P. F. COLEMAN, aged 14 years, son of Mr. J. C. Coleman, of South Frankfort.

April 3, 1864, Mr. L. L. SHREVE, in the 71st year of his age, for a long time one of the leading business men of Louisville.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, PADUCAH, KY., March 29, 1864. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky will take place at their Banking house in Paducah, on MONDAY, the 24th day of May, 1864, at which an election will be held for five Directors for the parent Bank, and five for each of its Branches, to serve during the next twelve months. JAMES DALLAM, Cashier.

April 6, 1864.—(td-304. (ch. 87k.)

LOST!

A CLUSTER DIAMOND RING, with the name "Lute," engraved inside, also a small DIAMOND BREST-PIN. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to the Commonwealth office.

Frankfort, March 16, 1864.—41*

THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS.—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00 Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends everywhere exert themselves?

Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Presbytery of West Lexington.

This Presbytery stands adjourned to meet at the Second Presbyterian Church, Lexington, Kentucky, at 7 o'clock, P. M., April 12, (second Tuesday), 1864.

By order of J. S. HAYS, Moderator. Frankfort, March 4, 1864. tm.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863.—tf.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

JOHN BULL. "I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON, Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, TENN., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."

"WM. M. MILES, Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. B. DILLIN, Per WILL S. HALL, Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull: "DEAR SIR—I am happy to state you that I have your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic impurities of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864.—6m.

Fine Pony for Sale.

A FINE PONY, three years old, race-horse stock, for sale. Terms, CASH.

Apply to J. D. POLLARD.

April 6, 1864.—tw1*-304.

SPEER & STEPHENS,

158 MAIN STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS IN

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

COLORED, AND

WRAPPING PAPERS.

OF ALL SIZES AND WEIGHT.

April 6, 1864.—tw2a-304.

Notice to Merchants and Forwarders.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, April 1st, 1864.

AN ASSISTANT SPECIAL AGENT of the Treasury Department (Thos. H. Yeatman, Esq.) having been assigned to duty in this city in connection with the Prohibited List specified in section 38 of the trade Regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, September 11, 1863, papers looking to the transportation for sale in Tennessee or other insurrectionary State, of liquors, drugs, and medicines, munitions and other prohibited articles, will be presented directly to him, at his desk in the Custom House.

These papers should show that the applicant has a trade-store at the place to which he wishes the article or articles permitted, and consist of the certificate of a local special agent attached to the recommendation of the General commanding the department or district into which the goods are to go, with a list in detail of the article or articles to be permitted, specifying each by name and quantity.

When such papers are presented to the Surveyor of the Customs in this city, approved by the Assistant Special Agent above named, and accompanied by duplicate invoices in due form, permits will issue without delay.

W. D. GALLAGHER, Surveyor, &c., Louisville, Ky.

April 6, 1864.—tw1w-304.

Beer and Ale.

I AM THE AGENT OF WOLF & WALKER, The celebrated BREWERS of Lexington, Ky., and will sell BEER and ALE, of their make, at Lexington prices. Custom solicited. L. TOBIN. Frankfort, March 30, 1864.—1m*

TEN DOLLARS,

Will be paid for information that will convict the person that props open the GATES and throw down the FENCES on my premises. J. WALCOTT. Franklin co., April 4, 1864.—1m.

NOTICE.

COVINGTON, KY., March 31, 1864. WAS COMMITTED to me, as Jailer of Kenton county, Ky., on the 21st day of March, 1864, TOM, a negro man supposed to belong to Nancy Rogers, of Boone county, Ky., 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, malatto color, 24 years of age, and dressed in buttoned jeans. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said boy. Jailer Kenton county, Ky.

April 4, 1864.—w1m.

Turnpike Notice.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, for Scott county, of the Frankfort and Georgetown Turnpike Company, will be held at the Farmers' Bank, Georgetown, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of APRIL, 1864.

F. C. MCALLA, Sec'y.

March 28, 1864.—td.

NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY, March 31, 1864.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY will be held at their Banking House in Frankfort, On Monday, the second day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Seven Directors of the Principal Bank, and the like number for each of the branches are to be chosen, to serve the ensuing year. By order of the Board, J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

March 31, 1864.—td

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

MISCELLANY.

From the New Covenant.
Employment of Women.

By Mrs. M. A. LIVERMORE, OF CHICAGO.
Scarcely a day of our life passes that we are not obliged to confront the question, "How shall women, dependent on their own exertions for a livelihood, find a remunerative employment?" It is daily urged upon us by soldiers' wives, widows, and children, who seek us out at the Sanitary Commission, and the Relief Association for Soldiers' Families—and we never enter the Home of the Friendless, with which we are associated, that a dozen women, placed *hors de combat* in their struggle with the world, and who have been received to the protecting sanctuary of the Home, till they can regain their footing, do not thrust upon us the unanswerable question, "What shall we do?"

A very large number of women are compelled to self-support, and for various reasons, the number is on the increase—but what is there for them to do? For men the world offers work enough—they can go where they like, and do whatever they are best fitted for. The employments open to women are exceedingly few, unremunerative, and crowded to excess. Where women are educated, they can teach, if a situation can be found; but the Superintendent of Schools in this city informs us that for every vacancy he has twenty and more applicants, equally well qualified for the coveted position, and of course nineteen or more of them must be disappointed and unemployed. Where they obtain situations, their pay is often so meager, as in this city, that it hardly suffices for food and clothing. We have known women who have qualified themselves to serve as bookkeepers, and who have graduated from Commercial Colleges with the first honors, and been recommended by their Professors as the equal of any young gentlemen whom they have graduated—but they do not obtain employment. Bookkeeping is regarded as exclusively the business of men, and women are not to be tolerated in competition with them. We say nothing of literary employments, for it is well known that literature rarely offers to the girl and highly cultivated but a precarious livelihood.

What then shall the uneducated, the laboring class of women do for self-support? If any one supposes it easy for this class to support themselves, we would like to turn over to him the continual female applications for employment, that come before us in some way or other. There is sewing, which is another name for suicide or starvation, where it is done by hand—domestic service, washing, scrubbing, taking boarders, working in shops, taking care of offices, nursing, etc. Where a woman has only herself to provide for, she can in some of these employments obtain a livelihood—but how about the large class who have families of children to provide for? They cannot leave their little ones to go away from home to work by the day, or the week—and it is next to impossible to find them supporting employment in their own homes. Many a poor mother is forced by the extremity of her poverty to give her children away, rather than see them suffer from hunger and cold. Among the most painful scenes which we have witnessed, has been the agony of spirit of poor women, compelled by their wretched circumstances, to give away their children.

A poor woman sent for us not long ago, to ask us to find a home for her babe, two days old. Her husband, a kind-hearted, but feeble, shiftless fellow, had died some weeks before, leaving her with four little children on her hands, besides this little new-comer. "Nobody would take the baby except for love of it," the poor mother justly argued, "wherever takes it will grow to love it more and more. If I keep the baby it cannot be well cared for, as I must earn a living for the other children—if I give it away my hands will be free, and I can take care of the rest." So we found a mother and a home for the little innocent in a wealthy family, where was a great chasm made by the recent death of a dearly loved babe.—We went up to the mother's sick room, to take the baby down to the carriage, where its future mother awaited it—as she had stipulated that the natural mother should never know who she was or where she resided. "Good bye, little baby," said the poor woman, raising tears and kisses on its unconscious face. "I give you away not because I don't love you, but because I love you so much that I cannot have you suffer as we do." And she pacified the other weeping children by assuring them that baby would now have clothes and a warm cradle, and be taken good care of.

We sometimes advertise for homes for children—but much more frequently homes are found for them without advertising. It would startle the readers of the New Covenant should we give the fearful histories back of these advertisements—the suffering, poverty, and agony—sometimes the terrible sin. We do not pretend to say that plenty of remunerative employment for women would remedy all the evils and wrongs existing among them—but it would do very much toward it. Let women who are compelled to self-support, have plenty to do, and that which will yield them a living.

We have no definite idea how the present disabilities of women in the way of self-support are to be remedied; we only know they ought to be remedied, and that their continuance infuses corruption and widespread demoralization throughout our social system.

The remedy is largely in the hands of women—and therein, we are sorry to say, lies the most discouraging feature in the matter of reform. Until American women of the better class rid themselves of the silly nonsense that labor is dishonorable—that she who earns her living as perforce, lost caste, and is therefore to be denied the entree of the social circle—that the *summa bonum* of existence is dress, display, frivolity, gaiety and a giddy round of meaningless and flavorless pleasures—until women are exorcised of these absurd notions, the terrible pressure on the lower classes of women will continue, and a wider and better paying range of employments will be denied them. Could we have granted for them to-day, the boon we most crave for them, it would be the right of suffrage—higher educational advantages—a revision of the laws for their benefit—none of these, but simply free access to every department of labor, unhindered by the opposition of man, and untrammelled by legal statutes, or the more tyrannical laws of society.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG LADIES.—All girls who would be happy wives, and beloved and respected mothers, be real, be earnest in everything; let your principles be true, tolerate no shame, and the superstructure you shall build thereon shall be animate with your spirit, when you have laid down this life and taken up renewed existence in another. In marriage, who would not rather take to his heart a reasonable, thinking spirit, tolerating no self-influence but that of uprightness, having reliable faith, loving sympathy, and active usefulness as the only weapon for the daily warfare of crosses, perplexities and endurance, rather than a flippant, idle, ignorant girl, who sooner than help her mother lighten her burden of care and anxiety, is just to make weight to pull her to the earth, and to keep her there, for the mother silently thinks, "Who will marry her?"

AN INCIDENT.—The Springfield News is indebted to a correspondent for the following which is too good to be lost, and for the accuracy of which he vouches.

A short time ago, in the loyal city of Philadelphia, a "largely" dressed female, answering the description of an F. V., hailed a street car, and just as it stopped to take her aboard, a Union soldier stepped out of the car. On entering, several seats were vacant, and this would be lady inquired in a very sharp tone:

"Where did that soldier sit?"

No answer. Again, but in a more shrill tone than at first, the same question was put:

"Where did that soldier sit?"

Still no reply from any of the passengers, the car going ahead, the "lady" still unseated, when the same question was fairly spit out between her teeth:

"Where did that man sit?"

An honest Hibernian, quietly seated near the unhappy female, and no doubt being desirous of relieving her in some slight degree, replied:

"Faith, ma'am, he sit on his end, and took it away with him!"

What the rest of the occupants of the car did I do not know, but one gentleman left as speedily as possible, as the above information through him was too rich to be long kept a secret.

Artemus Ward's Adventure

I must relate a little incident which happened to your humble servant on his return home from the wars. I was walking along the street, looking so gallant and gay in my brass kote and bloo buttons, and other military harness, when an excited female rushed out of a house, threw her plump hands around my neck, which part I didn't mind much, as they were round ones—and exclaimed:

"Do I behold thee once again!"

"You do—an' I think you are holding me too fastly," sez I, trying to release the eccentric female's arms.

"O, hav you cum back—hav you cum back!" she wildly cried, hangin' tighter to my neck.

"Certainly I've cum back, 's' I 'or else I wouldn't be here. But I don't think I know you muchly."

"Not know me—your own Claretta Rosetta Belletta—she who has not set her eyes onto you for more'n two years? Yes," she continued, placin' her hands onto my shoulders, an' lookin' up into my face like a dyin' horse-fly—"yes, I see my own Alfred's eyes, his nose, his ears, his—"

"Madam," sez I, "excuse me, but allow me to correct you. Ef I air not mistaken, these ears an' noses an' eyes belong to myself individually, an' your Alfred never owned 'em scarcely."

"Away with this farce," sez she. "You cannot deceive your Claretta; cum into the house and see your little son, Lincoln Burnside McClellan Borneo."

It was evident that the female was mistaken; that it was not me, but another man; she wanted:

"How old is he?" sez I.

"Which?" sez she.

"Them little son, Lincoln Burnside McClellan an' so forth."

"He's just six months—the little darling!"

"Well, madam," sez I, "ef little Lincoln McClellan Borneo an' so forth, is only six months old, an' you havn't set eyes onto your Alfred for more'n two years, I think there's a mistake somewhar, an' that I'm not your Alfred, but another man altogether."

The woman shot into the house like a rocket, an' that was the last of her, but I pity her poor Alfred.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$650 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the night of the 23d day of February, 1864, the following named prisoners made their escape from the Franklin county jail:

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder; AB. BRIDGEMAN, charged with shooting his wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred dollars for Alexander Burk, and One Hundred and Fifty dollars each, for Ab. Bridgeman, Wm. Johnson, and John Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery to the Jailor of Franklin county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, AARON HASH, who stands indicted in the Laurel Circuit Court, for the murder of James West and William Chitwood has made his escape from the officers of said county of Laurel, and is now going at large.

Rockaway and Buggy.
I HAVE A LIGHT ONE HORSE ROCKAWAY AND BUGGY which I will sell low for the cash to close out the business. Call on C. C. HEMING.
Frankfort March 7, 1864-1m.

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HEMING & QUINN is this day, by mutual consent dissolved. All accounts with said firm must be settled immediately. Apply to either party.
HEMING & QUINN.
Frankfort, Feb. 1, 1864-2m.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE Estate of William French deceased, or having claims against it, will please call forthwith upon the undersigned.
B. T. QUINN.
J. W. FRENCH, Executors.
March 4, 1864-1m.

NOTICE.
COMMITTED to the jail of Marshall county, Ky., on the 25th day of February, 1864, AMANDA, a runaway slave, aged 18 years, 5 feet high, copper color; the property, as she says, of Bri & Greer.
HENRY L. MINTER, J. M. C.
Benton, Ky., March 16, 1864-1m.

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of Gillespie & Hoffer, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Nelson Hoffer is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
R. GILLESPIE,
N. BEFFNER.
Feb. 24, 1864-1m.

THE RURAL AMERICAN.
The Best Paper for Farmers and Fruit Growers—Eight Dollars Premium for only Twenty Subscribers!

I WANT 10,000 club agents to circulate the RURAL AMERICAN, Utica, N. Y. Volume VIII commenced January 1st, 1864, paper free to club subscribers in December! This is decidedly the best and cheapest farmer's and fruit grower's paper, and, at only ONE DOLLAR a year, and every subscriber receives two of the best GRAPE VINES known to exist, sent free of all expense, or ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF RUSSELL'S GREAT PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY PLANTS, the largest and most productive in the world; many of which are actually as large as GIGANS EGGS!

Every person who remits ONE DOLLAR will receive the paper FREE to January next, and through 1864 for his money! Sample copies sent free to all applicants with full details. Positively I offer the best terms to Postmasters and other club agents of any other publisher in the country. EIGHT DOLLARS in premiums for every club of TWENTY subscribers! I have an immense supply of the choicest grape vines, all of which are to be FREE to my subscribers! Send for specimen copies immediately, and address T. B. MINER, Clifton, Oneida Co., N. Y. Established 1864-2m.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigro, Pure Virginia, Cossas Rappes, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine Cut Cheiving and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.
Smoking, Fine Cut Cheiving, Smoking, Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Orongoo, Canaster, Nos. 1 & 2, Fin Foil Cavendish, Turkish mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.
April 24, 1863-1y.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL,
Superintendent.
Jan. 9, 1864.

Kentucky Central Railroad!
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the Interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Train to I. & C. R. R. for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN
Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.

Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE
Nicholasville 12:20 P. M. Covington 6:00 P. M.
Lexington 1:10 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati 1:10 P. M. St. Louis 9:40 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and leaving the 2:00 P. M. Train for I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

A. H. RANSOM,
Conv. 30, 1863-1f. Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Split Bottom Chairs.
I HAVE a large lot of Kentucky Penitentiary split bottom chairs for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, will call on Jas. L. Stoned, at the Capital Hotel.
J. W. SOUTH.
Dec. 28, 1863-1f.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-1f.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES,
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.
P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence.
Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1862-May 14-1f.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10, 1864.

The following lands will be forfeited to the State of Kentucky for the non-payment of the taxes, interest, and costs due thereon, if not paid on or before the 10th day of May next, to-wit:

No. 56, John Traub, part of 1,216 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Logan county, Muddy river, surveyed in the name of John Traub; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$8 51.

No. 284, James McClurg, 1,950 acres, part of 3,000 acres in Caldwell county, on Tennessee river; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$8 82.

No. 1,780, Walter Brooks' heirs, 295 acres, belonging to Anna Grant, part of 1,000 acres in Hickman county, near Ballard county, on Mayfield creek, surveyed and patented in the name of Walter Brooks; years tax due 1860-1-2, amount of tax \$2 06.

No. 1,867, Samuel Longstreth and J. Bailey, one-half of 15 acres in Monroe county, on Mills creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Means; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$30 3.

No. 1,970, Same, one-half of 275 acres, Monroe county, on ridge, between E. Fork and Massie creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Pleasants; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$9 48.

No. 2,009, W. W. Dickerson, 600 acres in Livingston county, on Hurricane and Parquet creeks; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$8 40.

No. 2,776, Thomas Cropper, part of 3,000 acres, 322 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Union county, on Ohio river, entered by John Cropper; years tax due 1859-60-61; amount of tax \$10 87.

No. 2,861, James and M. A. Sproule and Jas. Clark, 800 acres in Green county, now Russell, on Russell creek, surveyed in the name of W. Long, patented in the name of A. Humphreys; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$6 40.

No. 2,942, Marcus E. Blakemore, 416 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Union county, on Tradewater; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$14 58.

No. 2,961, G. W. Buster, 326 acres in Daviess county, on Panther creek, surveyed in name of Chas. Gibson; years tax due 1859-60-61; amount of tax \$9 00.

No. 2,983, Thomas Russell, 500 acres on Poughs creek, patented in name of John Scott, Jr.; years tax due 1859-60-61; amount of tax \$9.

No. 3,091, Edwin Leet, 160 acres in Hickman county, on Little Muddy creek, N. W. qr. S. 7, T. 1, E. 4, W.; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$3 50.

No. 3,121, James Steudevant, 1,333 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Ballard county, pt. ml. entry, No. 7; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$9 33.

No. 3,122, Same, 1,333 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Marshall county, pt. ml. entry, No. 484; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$4 07.

No. 3,123, Thomas Jewitt, pt. of 1,216 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 811-9 acres in Logan county, on Muddy river; years tax due 1860, 61; amount of tax \$17 03.

No. 3,141, John A. Hicks, 200 acres in Owen county, head of Saver, surveyed in name of Austin Morris; years tax due 1860, 61; amount of tax \$1 40.

No. 3,146, Justin Morris, 80 acres in Marshall county; years tax due 1861, 62; amount of tax \$1 28.

No. 3,150, Wm. Edwards, 150 acres in Union county, on waters Cypress; years tax due 1860, 61; amount of tax \$4 72.

No. 3,168, W. C. Buck, (Nashville), 800 acres in Hopkins county, on Deer creek, patented in name of Hancock Taylor; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$6 00.

No. 3,129, Janetta Gordon's heirs, 205 acres in Ballard county, on Town creek, patented in name of George Currier; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$1 00.

No. 3,130, Same, 500 acres in Ballard county, on Town creek, patented in name of Jas. Currier; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$5 00.

No. 3,131, Same, 500 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of James Currier; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$3.

No. 3,133, Same, 500 acres in Union county, on Highland creek, patented in name of James Currier; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$3.

No. 3,134, Same, 450 acres in Ballard county, on Mayfield creek, patented in name of Jas. Currier; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$1 35.

No. 3,172, W. J. Anderson, part of 2,264 acres, 904 acres in Ballard county, on Mississippi river, entry No. 98, in name of J. B. Davis; years tax due 1861, 62; amount of tax \$13 50.

No. 3,256, Wm. M. Maxwell, 1,000 acres in Warren county, on Drakes creek; years tax due 1860, 61; amount of tax \$7.

No. 3,257, Same, 5,000 acres in Lawrence county, on Big Sandy river; years tax due 1860, 61; amount of tax \$8 75.

No. 3,258, Same, 100 acres in Pulaski county; years tax due 1860, 61; amount of tax \$9 00.

No. 3,163, W. W. Dickerson, 1,113 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Fleming county, between Flemingsburg and the Iron Works; years tax due 1860, 61; amount of tax \$15 66.

No. 2,762, Geo. Clarke, 200 acres in Green county, on Trammel's creek, surveyed in name of Geo. Clarke, patented in name of Geo. Clarke; years tax due 1860, 61; amount of tax \$1 40.

No. 3,128, W. H. Briggs, 137 acres in Crittenden county, on Hurricane; years tax due 1861, 62; amount of tax \$4.

No. 3,281, Silas Stephens, by J. N. Barnhill, 100 acres in Hopkins and Union counties, on Tradewater; years tax due 1861, 62; amount of tax \$2 00.

No. 3,283, Samuel H. Hall, 160 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of B. G. Easton; years tax due 1861, 62; amount of tax \$2 80.

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